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# The Hongkong Telegraph

For the Proprietor of HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, For and on behalf of SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

For Reservations Tel: 27880  
Price 20 Cents

VOL. II NO. 360

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1947.

## Arab Leaders Call General Strike In Palestine

### VIOLENCE IN DAMASCUS

Jerusalem, Nov. 30.—The Arab Higher Committee today ordered a countrywide general strike for three days, beginning on Tuesday. The Committee, after an all-day meeting, passed a resolution rejecting outright the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine. The Committee further directed a complete boycott of all Jews, and any one dealing with a Jew would be considered a traitor.

### Underground Movements To Mobilise

Jerusalem, Nov. 30.—The Jewish underground, Hagannah, and two major Arab underground organisations are expected to begin general mobilisation of recruits within the next few days following the decision on Palestine by the United Nations General Assembly.

A tense atmosphere exists in the Holy Land with the report that the Hagannah will issue orders on Monday for Jewish men and women between 19 and 25 to register with the Mamluk-Power Control Committee for national defence.

Indications today pointed to imminent disaster. The Hagannah Army placed its estimated 80,000 members in important Jewish residential areas and deployed units from major Jewish cities from north to south and also on the Syrian frontier.

It was reported that there would be an outbreak of civil disobedience next Saturday, during which time the Arabs would ignore all laws.

It was reliably learned that all Arab states will send men and money to Palestine Arabs to resist the implementation of partition. But a major clash would only occur when the United Nations try to force the partition on Palestine Arabs. Then they will resist and will get full support from all Arab states. The authority of the United Nations will thus be seriously tested.—United Press.

It resolved "to adopt the necessary preliminary measures for implementing a non-co-operation policy in preparation for declaring a state of emergency in Palestine." Instructions would be announced in due course, the Committee added.

The Committee also decided to inform the High Commissioner of Palestine that they considered Britain "solely responsible" for the partition, since Arabs considered Britain "solely responsible" for the partition. The Committee further considered Britain's "failure" as a serious matter, which may lead to Arabs breaking off of relations with Britain.

The Committee issued a manifesto to all Arabs declaring the United Nations decision to partition Palestine was null and void. The manifesto was signed by "Kings" and "Princes" established on dead bodies and skulls. Let Jews realize that they will first have to re-conquer the land before they can have waves of men.

**U.S. LEGATION ATTACKED**  
Syrian demonstrators today attempted to attack the United States Legation in Damascus as a protest against the United Nations decision to partition Palestine, according to British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station.

The Radio said that demonstrators burned down the Communist Party headquarters and attacked a Belgian bank in the Syrian capital.

Three cars were reported to have been set on fire at the United States Legation.

The demonstrations, according to the Radio which broadcast in Arabic, took place after the President of Syria had addressed a crowd outside his palace.

The President was reported to have vehemently criticised the partition scheme and demonstrations were said to be aimed against the representatives of those countries which backed the United Nations decision.

**PRISON FRACAS**  
Police warders today fired on Arab prisoners in Acre central prison, who attacked Jewish prisoners while they were exercising. It was officially stated tonight.

The prisoners were believed to have suffered casualties. The Jews were sent back to their cells without casualties, it was added. Police reinforcements were sent to the prison and troops were standing by tonight.—Reuter.

### "CRAZY QUILT"

New York Nov. 30.—Palestine is to be cut up like a crazy quilt under the partition plan approved last night by the United Nations General Assembly. Part will become a Jewish country, part an Arab country. Near the centre, a tiny portion, roughly circular and taking in Jerusalem and Bethlehem, will become an "international zone."

The Holy Land on the map looks like a semicircular blade with the edge facing eastward. The southern third or so of this, bordering Egypt, takes in the dry Negeb and Beersheba sections. In Negeb, the Jews get the biggest chunk of this third. On the east coast the Arabs get a little strip with an arm cutting down at right angles along the border. The middle part of Palestine lies between the Dead Sea and the River Jordan on the East and the Mediterranean on the West.

The Jews get a narrow strip on the coast, including some citrus country, the all Jewish Tel-Aviv and the port of Haifa. The Arabs get the rest of this part of the Holy Land and also the port of Jaffa, a tiny circle of Arab rule surrounded by the Jewish coastland.

In Northern Palestine, the Jews are given a narrow strip on the east running around the Sea of Tiberias, usually called Galilee in the New Testament, and on up to the Lebanese frontier. The Arabs get the rest of the northern end of Palestine, including Acre on the coast and Nazareth and Safad inland. In all, there are three Jewish areas and three Arab areas. At two points they cross—about halfway between Jaffa and Gaza and just south of Nazareth.—Associated Press.

### Departure Of Troops Delayed

Rome, Nov. 30.—The departure of 2,500 American troops in Italy, planned for Wednesday on the transport ship Admiral Sims, had been delayed for a few days owing to transport difficulties, a spokesman of the United States Army said today.

He added, however, that the troops would be evacuated according to the terms of the Italian peace treaty which provided for the evacuation of Allied troops within 90 days of the formal ratification of the treaty.

The Italian peace treaty was ratified on September 15. The English language in Rome, the Daily American, today quoted a United States Army spokesman as saying that the departure of the troops had been postponed "indefinitely."—Reuter.

### French Successes In Tonkin

Paris, Nov. 30.—French troops captured 32 villages and the local Nationalist headquarters in the Hai Duong area of the north Indo-China province of Tonkin, the French Command announced in a communiqué reported last night by the French news agency.

The communiqué also reported an advance by French troops near Camau, in Cochinchina, and the capture of three camps near Nha Trang, in the coastal province of Annam.—Reuter.

### INTERIM AID FOR CHINA SIGNS HOPEFUL

Washington, Nov. 30.—Informed quarters here today predicted that the United Nations Senate would approve if the House of Representatives goes ahead with its plan to give China \$60,000,000 interim aid in the immediate future, and that the administration would not object provided the cuts the House made in the European aid programme were restored.

The Bill, according to reports from the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, proposed to cut the interim aid for Europe by over \$100,000,000 and include China in the list of recipients.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the President of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is likely to insist on the cuts to Europe being restored in the interim aid bill, but is not expected to raise any objections to helping China.—Reuter.

## TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH: 15 FEARED KILLED

Seattle, Nov. 30.—An Alaska Airlines four-engine transport plane crashed and burned while attempting a landing at Seattle-Tacoma Bow Lake airport here today.

First reports said 15 of the 27 persons on board were killed. Rescue crews were probing the smoldering wreckage for other possible victims of the crash, which occurred when the pilot apparently over-shot the runway while attempting to land.

## REPORT OF COMMUNIST MERGER

London, Nov. 30.—The Sunday Observer's diplomatic correspondent said today that he had learned from reliable sources that a proposal to merge the Communist countries of Eastern Europe into one Federal State was discussed at a recent meeting at Sochi between Generalissimo Josef Stalin and the Bulgarian Premier, Georgi Dimitroff.

Under this plan, the Observer said, Communist countries with a population of between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 would form a new great power to be linked with the Soviet Union.

The newspaper said it appeared to have been decided to work first towards a Yugoslav-Bulgarian federation as the nucleus, since the capital of the new United Eastern Europe would be Belgrade.

### SIGNIFICANT VISITS

"Great importance is thus attached in Eastern European diplomatic circles in London to last week's State visits of Marshal Tito to Sofia and of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Lajos Dinnyes, to Bucharest.

Outwardly, the former resulted in a 20-year treaty of friendship, co-operation and material aid between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; the latter in a cultural and minority agreement between Hungary and Rumania. But important as these published results are, it is believed that a much more far-reaching understanding was reached and that the Tito-Dinnyes meeting especially was the beginning of much greater things."

The Observer did not list the countries involved in the alleged plan, but quoted Madame Pauker (Rumanian Foreign Minister and Communist representative) as recently saying in a speech, "Yugoslavs, Czechs, Poles, Bulgarians and Rumanians will together be able to defend our freedom, independence and sovereignty."—United Press.

## JAP WARSHIP TO BE SUNK BY GUNFIRE

A Japanese destroyer, Sumire, loaded with obsolete British and Japanese ammunition, will be towed to sea on December 14 and sunk by long range fire from HM ships, London, Sussex, Comus, Coassack and Alacrity.

Part of the Japanese fleet which was divided between China, Great Britain, the USA and the USSR, the Sumire, manned by a Japanese crew, arrived in Hongkong from Tokyo in early July.

The Royal Navy had no use for the small and obsolete vessel, and will use her for target practice on December 15 and 16 until she is sunk.

The Sumire is anchored at present in the West end of Victoria Harbour. Other Japanese ships, drawn in the Tokyo lottery, are now in Singapore.

## French Strike Control Bill Postponed

### GOVERNMENT TO CALL UP 80,000 TROOPS

Paris, Nov. 30.—The National Assembly tonight authorised the government to call up 80,000 troops to maintain order in France, but delayed until Monday further consideration of drastic strike control legislation. This action brought to approximately 300,000 the number of recruits added to the army during the past fortnight.

Earlier, Premier Robert Schuman's supporters beat down a 25 hour Communist effort to take the teeth out of the proposed law to inflict severe penalties on anyone molesting non-strikers or fomenting strikes. Schuman has demanded the unconditional surrender of the forces which have paralysed France with strikes involving more than 2,000,000 workers.

Negotiations between the government and the Communist dominated General Confederation of Labour appeared completely derailed. The Communist National Strike Committee announced it had rejected the government's terms for ending the strike and threatened to continue the walkout indefinitely.

**COMMUNISTS DEFEATED**  
Approval of the new increase in the strength of the armed forces came near the end of a 35 1/2-hour session of the Assembly—longest since 1926. Originally the provision relating to troops and the strike control legislation were contained in the same bill titled "law for the defence of the Republic."

After defeating Communist efforts to repeal or kill the strike control provisions, the government agreed to a request of the Assembly's legislative commission and divided the measure into two separate bills. The troops bill then was approved 408 to 184 and the strike control measure was left over for tomorrow's session.

Assembly sources predicted that unless a last minute compromise between the government and the CGT were reached, the Assembly would give Schuman the sweeping powers he asks to halt the wave of labour unrest sweeping France.

Earlier, the CGT had offered to call off the nationwide strike if the government would withdraw its strike control legislation. The government replied, it would discuss modifying the measure only after the workers returned to their jobs. The National Strike Committee declared the "reactionary policy of the present government is leading the working class into insupportable misery and France into an aggravated situation."

**FILIBUSTER**  
A stubborn Communist all-night filibuster in the National Assembly tightened the deadline today between the Government and Labour over a drastic measure to protect non-strikers in a walkout of 2,000,000 Frenchmen.

The Assembly, striving desperately for a vote on the government bill, stayed in continuous session all night until shortly after 6 a.m. (Paris Time).

Then a Communist deputy staged a sitdown on the lawmakers and interrupted proceedings for 15 minutes.

All night negotiations between a delegate from the General Confederation of Labour and the French Cabinet—aimed at settling all the crippling strikes—broke up at 5.30 a.m.

Communist members of the delegation withdrew. Non-Communist members stayed behind and said they would continue to seek a compromise.

Both the Assembly debate and the labour negotiations dealt squarely with the proposed "law for the defence of the republic," which Premier

Robert Schuman's coalition government introduced in the assembly on Saturday.

### WANT STRIKERS BACK

Both the Government and the Communist-dominated CGT want to get the strikers back on the job by Monday.

The government, however, insisted it would not talk about modification of the bill until it had written assurances from the CGT that the strikes would end.

CGT leaders, on the other hand, said they would not give such assurances until they had been advised that the government was ready to withdraw the bill from the legislature.

The CGT delegations met at the Labour Ministry, and the Cabinet in the Assembly corridors. Daniel Mayer, Minister of Social Affairs, acted as go-between with propositions and counter-propositions.

Once Interior Minister Jules Moch "cried" in the "last" of the debate that if the Communist obstructionism continued, the government would put the law into effect by decree.

The Communists resorted to every obstructionist method permitted by French parliamentary practice to slow the passage of the proposed defence law, which would provide imprisonment and fines for those holding non-strikers or inciting them to quit work.—Associated Press.

## Cabinet Meets In Secrecy

### Persia Faces Crisis

Tehran, Nov. 30.—An urgent and secret meeting of the Persian Cabinet to face what political quarters here consider was an impending Cabinet crisis over the Soviet reaction to the rejection by the Persian Parliament of the Soviet-Persian oil agreement of 1946 was called today by the Prime Minister, Ghalvams Sultana.

The oil agreement, signed with Soviet troops still occupying parts of Persia, was recently rejected by the Persian Majlis, an action which was vigorously condemned in a Soviet note and in the Moscow press and radio comment.

A special secret session of the Majlis has also been called for today.

Opposition leaders said today that the violent Moscow Radio campaign against the Premier, who signed the 1946 oil agreement, might culminate in a complete change of Government with Fakher Heikmat, the present leader of the Majlis, becoming Premier.

Fakher Heikmat, who recently had a difference of opinion with Ghalvams Sultana, had openly expressed his willingness to accept the Premier's resignation.

However, the Premier still has a majority in the Majlis, and his followers declared: "There is nobody in the whole of Persia capable of replacing Ghalvams."—Reuter.

## BULGARIA'S URANIUM ORE MINES

London, Nov. 30.—Reliable private advice reaching London from Sofia today disclosed details on Bulgarian uranium ore mines on which Russia is believed to base part of its atomic energy production plans.

According to this report uranium ore is exploited at two places in western Bulgaria: Strelitza, a town west of Plovdiv, and at the village of Bukhovo, near Melkovo, both places declared out of bounds by the Bulgarian authorities.

Workers employed in the two mines were the most highly paid

workers in the whole of Bulgaria, the report said.

Before the war a German firm was in possession of the concession for exploitation of the Strelitza and Bukhovo mines which thus could be taken over by the Russians as German assets in full agreement with the Bulgarian armistice terms.

For the last two years, the report added, uranium ore supplies were regularly dispatched to the Soviet Union from both mines but the actual output figures constitute a secret most closely guarded by both the Russians and the Ministry for Electrification and National Wealth which was in charge of them on the

### EDITORIAL

## Mosley's 1947 Fascism

IT is an ironical paradox, of Democracy that while one of its fundamental tenets is the freedom of the individual, it permits men with dictatorial ambitions to announce publicly a programme designed to suppress that freedom and to bring a nation under the absolute rule of a party machine. The resurgence of Mosley in politics has produced such a situation in Britain as little more than two years since most of Europe and the Far East was delivered from the same form of tyranny. The sinister figure and intentions of Mosley and his hoodlum followers must not be underrated as their counterparts were in Germany and Italy 15 years ago; their sugar-coated political programme must not be allowed to deceive, any more than Mosley's airy description of his new movement being "far beyond either fascism or democracy." Mosley and his supporters still believe in absolute rule by a minority, the suppression of individual rights, racial hatred and complete intolerance of any political forces which oppose them. Mosley may call this what he likes, but it adds up to the dictatorship of a demagogue. Three points in Mosley's announced political creed bear striking resemblance to Hitler's teachings—abolition of what he describes as the "party game" in politics; suppression of the Jews; elimination of Communism. The first point is nothing but a euphemistic description of a dictatorship. Mosley

wants a "system of unified national action to serve the people as effectively in peace as in war," and in the same breath desires to "assert the right and the will of the British people to end all restrictive practices which today threaten the national life." A system of unified national action means nothing less than the power to govern a country by the dictates of an authoritarian state machine which can only be accomplished by the imposition of restrictions on the personal freedom of the individual. This has been amply demonstrated in all countries where this form of government has managed to place itself in power. Mosley's hatred of the Jews is such that, were he given the power he seeks, he would immediately set into motion programs for their complete annihilation—a well established Fascist method of "solving" a problem. This is not the British way, and it is astonishing that Mosley still suffers a delusion that it is a type of political programme that will make any appeal to the average voter in Britain. Mosley's method for dealing with Communism is typically pathetic—issue an ultimatum of war based on the threat of the atomic bomb—a threat which can destroy ideological beliefs with bombs and bullets. The Mosley pamphlet is nothing but Fascism, 1947 Brand, and it is to be trusted that the British people will not permit themselves to be deceived into thinking otherwise.



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p.m.TOLD THE UNTAMED HEMINGWAY WAY!  
RUGGED! RUTHLESS! TERRIFIC! RAW!Ernest  
HEMINGWAY'S

"THE KILLERS"

Starring Burt LANCASTER • Ava GARDNER

TO-MORROW ONE DAY ONLY  
Cary GRANT • John GARFIELD in

"DESTINATION TOKYO"



"Even if they do make you and father boiler-makers' mates or something, Godfrey, you might like it after all."

SOME of the most dramatic incidents in the battle of wits between the British Secret Service and the German espionage machine were connected with German attempts to ferret out secrets of our so-called "Second Front."

Raid on the French coast in pre-invasion years were the beginnings of the invasion, for they were intended to reveal the problems to be solved and to test new methods and equipment. These raids reached a climax on August 19, 1942, with the attack on Dieppe and had repercussions in London some months later in the shape of a number of spy trials.

The German High Command had become very perturbed about these raids. Hitler summoned a special war council and the chiefs of the German Intelligence Service were blamed for having failed to secure necessary information about British plans.

### Dutch Quisling

SS General Walter Schreckenhack, then in charge of the special department concerned with Nazi Intelligence on the British Second Front preparations, was ordered to get information about future raids at any price. He decided to smuggle into Britain his most efficient spies. One of those selected was Johannes Marinus Dronkers, a Dutchman who turned quisling.

Dronkers had been acting as agent provocateur in the Dutch resistance movement, having managed to secure membership under a false name. After proving himself by betraying some of his comrades to the Gestapo, he was sent to one of the German spy schools where he completed a course lasting several months, covering all branches of his trade.

He was regarded as an ideal agent. Having served in the Dutch merchant navy, he had learnt to speak English fluently and had sufficient knowledge of the Dutch resistance movement to be convincing. He also received training in telegraphy and, for a time, worked in the Dutch post office.

## The Spy Who Tried To Trick The B.B.C.

Always, the German Intelligence's main difficulty had been getting information out of Britain. As an island, we still had many advantages when it came to espionage. Spies with wireless transmitters had been caught one after another.

So the bold plan was that Dronkers should use existing wireless facilities—nothing less than broadcast-casting to his masters, using British transmitters, and, of course, using code.

Dronkers was well prepared for his mission. Not only was he given masterly forged credentials showing him to be a member of the Dutch resistance, but he was also given a new personality, with an "adopted" family complete with photographs, mythical schooling and occupations, and, of course, a well-feigned hatred of the German invaders. This was drilled into him until even if he were woken suddenly in the night, he had his tale ready.

### Through The Cordon

It isn't surprising that Dronkers slipped through the first cordon. When he was picked up from a small boat by a British armed trawler, there was no particular reason why his story of having fled from Holland shouldn't be believed. He passed through the control at Harwich and came to London, where he was thoroughly vetted by the Dutch authorities. His letters of recommendation and other papers were found to be genuine.

Vouched for by the Dutch authorities, he was given his freedom and asked for nothing better than to serve the cause in the Dutch Government in London, in however humble a position. He started as a clerk and showed industry and ability. When he suggested that it would be good propaganda for him to broadcast to his former comrades in Holland, the idea was considered favourably. The dream of the German Intelligence was almost coming true.

But the British Secret Service is very cautious and very thorough. Dronkers had been passed, but that didn't mean he had been forgotten. Quietly, an investigation had gone on and it so happened that one day, two stern men appeared in Dronkers' office at Radio Orange.

It was on the eve of his first broadcast—the broadcast he never made. The men were from the Special Branch. They knew all about Dronkers. They had learned it from their own agents in Holland, who had been ordered to make inquiries.

The evidence facing him was so complete that he didn't attempt to deny it, limiting his defence to the story that he'd been forced to spy for the Germans. A jury found him guilty and he was hanged at Wandsworth Gaol.

The stream of refugees across the Channel during the whole of the war provided the British Secret Service with a continuous headache. Ninety-nine percent of the refugees were perfectly genuine men and women, hunted by the Gestapo, in real danger of their lives. But it was obvious that the Germans would attempt to use this refugee stream for slipping in spies. The problem was how to catch the one in 1000 without seriously interfering with the welcome freedom of the genuine ones.

The Secret Service solved the problem so well that it is doubtful if any spy disguised as a refugee wasn't under observation from the moment he landed. The Germans were driven to use the more dangerous method of dropping spies by parachute or sending them ashore in boats.

One of the first of these was another Dutch traitor, Charles van den Kleboom, who reached the coast via a German seaplane and rubber dinghy. He was caught almost immediately and the fine portable wireless transmitter he carried was alone almost enough to damn him.

He remained something of a mystery man, refusing to say anything about his past, except that he was born in Japan. He was executed at Wandsworth.

### Posed As Refugees

Failure on the Channel route led the Germans to try using Spain and Portugal as a starting place for spies bound for Britain. They posed as refugees who had escaped from the Gestapo gaols and internment camps in the Occupied Countries and made for neutral frontiers. But one after another they were caught and the melancholy procession to the Old Bailey continued month after month, year after year.

Altogether 15 spies were sentenced to death in the famous Munnich Court of the Central Criminal Court. At every trial there was in the courtroom a medium-sized man in a colonel's uniform with a small table to himself, following the proceedings, carefully. He was Colonel Hincley Cook, brilliant chief of the Military Intelligence concerned in counter-espionage, who, with his men, hunted down the spies who got into Britain. It was their triumph that the spies failed to carry out their task in alms, every case.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

CHARLIE SUET'S plan for staggered schedules is the subject of so much comment that I quote today from a powerful leading article:—

"If it be granted that the staggering of schedules is in itself, desirable, then a fully developed scheme would appear to be necessary. But the scheme suggested is incompressible and therefore unworkable; unless one is to assume that those who would have to work it understand it. This is no time for unworkable schemes however incompressible they may be. Indeed the very test of any such scheme is its workability. If it cannot be put into effect it is unworkable save in the most limited sense; and therefore it might as well not have been put forward. We need an explanation of what is intended—if anything at all be intended. And we require

to understand what is meant by schedules in this case, in what way they are to be staggered and why."

### Getting on with it

BUT here is a more favourable view:—  
"At last we are down to brass tacks and rock bottom. Staggered schedules are it is true only a means to an end. But such a gesture at such a time is proof that we are not afraid to tackle whatever problem this measure is designed to meet. Those critics who timidly complain that they do not understand what is intended are the kind of people who want to be sure there is a river before they build a bridge. Build the bridge, and the river will look after itself."

### Mimsie Slopconner

"We are just friends." These words, a tribute to Mimsie's Slopconner in an interview, have been contradicted. An "I" was omitted from the last word, "probably be-

## IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

## LOCAL ELECTIONS and a BY-ELECTION

By Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

ABOUT M.P.s are naturally much concerned about the local elections setback. I find no disposition to underrate the significance of the event, nor the implications it contains for the future.

In particular, newcomers to Parliament, of which this House contains a high percentage, are perturbed at this latest revelation that electoral support retains the unstable quality of shifting sand, and is hardly the rock-like foundation it was thought to be a year or so ago.

Many believe, and I think with reason, that Labour's defeat was mainly due to the breaking out of pent-up irritation and disappointment at the continuance of shortages.

IN my view, ideological issues played little part in the results. We have in the Labour ranks two schools of thought.

One says that the way to retain the favour of the people is by more State control and nationalisation; the other school says the opposite.

Probably the truth is that the electors, who are human enough to be more practical than theoretical, are concerned primarily with results, and very little with how they are achieved.

Some indication, at least, that they are not yearning for more advanced and comprehensive State control is to be found in the decisive fashion in which they rejected all the Communist candidates who appealed for their support.

DISAPPOINTING though it was to learn that the facts and other materials we hope to get from the East African Development scheme will not be along for some years, Mr Strachey's broad picture of this great enterprise was, nevertheless, inspiring.

Parliament for once, apart from little excursions into the past, dropped party recriminations, and in unison wished well to this attempt to change vast areas of sterile bush into flourishing food-production lands.

Dearth that we suffer from at present makes this vision of coming abundance pleasant to the eye.

Its realisation must be pressed forward with all speed.

IN view of the unhappy affair which brought about the Gravesend by-election, the local Labour Party have shown wisdom in selecting their new candidate, Sir Richard Acland. It is perhaps more a visionary than a practical politician, but from the point of view of personal integrity he is quite above suspicion.

A deeply serious young man, with the speech and manner of a romantic crusader, his appeal will counteract the special handicap under which another type of Labour candidate would at present confront the electors of Gravesend.

In this way the issue of the contest will tend to centre on the virtues or failings of the Government, which is as it should be.

Without indulging in rash prophecy, I rate Labour's chance of retaining the seat higher now than the mercurial Sir Richard has entered the tourney as its standard-bearer.

[Sir Richard Acland won the seat by a good margin last Thursday.]

## NANCY Top Merchandising



By Ernie Bushmiller





## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lead with your Hands! Here's a programme for hand care.

### BEAUTIFUL HANDS!

Give your hands round-the-clock care; use a night and day combination. A lotion for daytime, a cream at night. Two types of hand preparation do a better job than one.

For the night half of your treatment use a hand smoother and fresher in a cream containing rich oils. This should be left on the hands as long as possible. Try it regularly for a week. If you have been letting your hands slip on cotton gloves over a rich layer of cream, you'll see a tremendous difference by the end of a week!

At the very least the cream should be left on for 10 or 15 minutes. Take a minute or two to pat it on, going over the hands with brisk little slapping motions. Then press a bit of the cream around the cuticle. Your nails can use that extra lubrication.

You can bleach the hands by cutting a lemon in half and rubbing it over them. You can massage your hands with a bit of oil.

Use an enamel that stays on, a good oily remover and use a scuff-fast enamel which lessens the dry-

*Minute Makeup*  
by GABRIELLE



Use the cushioned parts of the fingertips when patting your face or molding your muscles. Use two eye-cups, one for each eye, when using an eye lotion. Use white lotions of the mildest type on skin which shows broken veins. Use only fresh absorbent cotton for applying cosmetics. If it is liquid, wet the cotton first. This saves absorption of the precious stuff!

### IT'S SNUG



Sauz-looking, too, is this green jersey frock with its fitted bodice, deep armholes and full skirt pleated from the hips.

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"No, don't disturb them! With the radio and piano both going, I want to see if you can hear this speech and tell me if my voice carries!"

## Hainan Islanders Pay Taxes To Nanking By Day, Reds By Night

By HAROLD K. MILKS

Hoihow, Hainan Island, Nov. 29.—Unhappy farmers of this tropical island who pay taxes to the government by day and to the Communists by night find nothing new in that procedure.

During the Sino-Japanese war, they were sometimes forced to pay three sets of taxes to prevent destruction of their homes and crops.

One former planter who abandoned his farm in the interior of Hainan recently because he is tired of trying to evade two demanding masters, described from his home in Hoihow how the triple taxation worked.

**Three Tax Collectors**  
"The Japanese ruled Hainan, formally, during the war years," he said. "That is, they claimed to do so, and to enforce their claims they levied and collected taxes from the producing people. But at nightfall Chinese guerrillas, who fled into the mountains when the Japanese forces first landed, came out of hiding and as representatives of the central Chinese government they, too, levied taxes—a cow or goat from one farm, and grain or rice from another."

Once they were gone a third "tax collector" would appear representing the bandit gangs, now called Com-

munist. He, too, collected under threat of grave harm to anyone foolish or brave enough to resist. In each case, this old farmer recalled, refusal to pay meant a burned farmhouse, trampled crops, looted property, or on many occasions a severe beating or a bullet. "Most of the time we paid," he said.

Extension of Communist influence, particularly over interior regions of Hainan Island, has revived the practice of double taxation. "Not only are the Reds making 'taxation' raids on farm communities, but they are in some parts of the island establishing local governmental units, complete with the tax collector."

### Reds Active

Reports reach Hoihow (Halkow) regularly from the hilly areas of the interior, telling of the presence there of Chinese speaking "foreigners"—the usual description for "mainlanders" as contrasted to Hainan natives. Some of these reports say these "strangers" are Communist leaders arriving to co-ordinate activities of Red forces on the island with those elsewhere in China. Communists travel freely between Hainan and north and central China, these reports say, despite the establishment of a special government naval unit charged with "blockading" Hainan.

Most officials in Hoihow speak little of the Communists. They charge "disturbed political conditions" with blocking of highway travel and with the fact that many areas of the island are cut off from this capital city. Most travellers wishing to reach southern Hainan from the north take one look at the long and usually dangerous highway—then travel by sea.

Hainan's economy and its people have suffered from the double load of government and Communist taxation. Why raise a crop of rice or a herd of cattle or goats if they are to be taken away by night riders following in the footsteps of government tax collectors? Why, indeed, say many Hainan farmers, and as a result this island, which was once more than self-supporting, leans heavily on assistance from outside to keep its people alive. —Associated Press.

## FOUND COAL IN HIS OWN BACK YARD

Whenever he lifted his eyes to the mountainside overshadowing the village of Dinas, in the Rhondda Valley, miner John Williams felt certain the bleak slopes hid a wealth of coal.

But as no one ever took the trouble to find out for certain, the secret of Dinas Mountain stayed locked inside it.

Until, in the years after 1939, when John Williams, then aged 65, retired from the mines, he had more time to think over the problem.

In the end John decided to make a home on the mountainside. With his wife, she is 70, and sons Gwyllyn 36, Morgan 34, and John Junior 26—he built two bungalows there, using concrete and wood.

In their back garden they sank a shaft and struck coal—a seam three feet wide, which may well go a mile and a half through the mountain.

Proved it  
With pick-axe and shovel they spent months cutting a road, 150 yards long and 12 feet wide, to their shaft "so that trucks can take away our coal."

With no outside help, they installed drainage and wired their mine for electricity.

One day recently, four trams, each holding a ton of coal, the first result of the family's labour, stood on the rails outside the shaft entrance.

Old John Williams, now 73, had proved he was right.

"90 Tons A Week"  
"Within six months we should be producing 90 tons a week," said John Junior, secretary of the Family Mine. "Then we hope to get other men to work with us and develop the seam."

John senior said: "The National Coal Board has helped us in every way." Board experts are to inspect the mine.

And soon a fourth son will be helping in the Williams' Family Mine—Islywn, now in the R.A.F.

## Engaged To Sailor For 49 Years

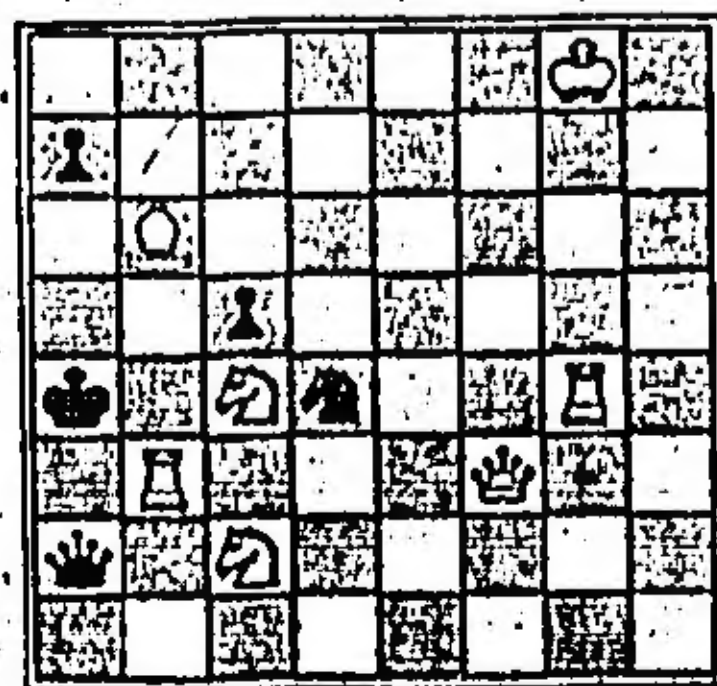
Seventy-two year old Miss Rose Lee says she hopes to marry a sailor at Christmas after being engaged to him for 49 years.

She told the Kingston-on-Thames county court that the reason for her lengthy betrothal was "because my intended husband is in the Navy and has been abroad most of the time."

The 1898 engagement came to light when Miss Lee asked the court to evict by Christmas a married couple living on the ground floor of a house she owns as she was planning to get married.—Associated Press.

### CHESS PROBLEM

By E. M. HASSBERG  
Black, 5 pieces.



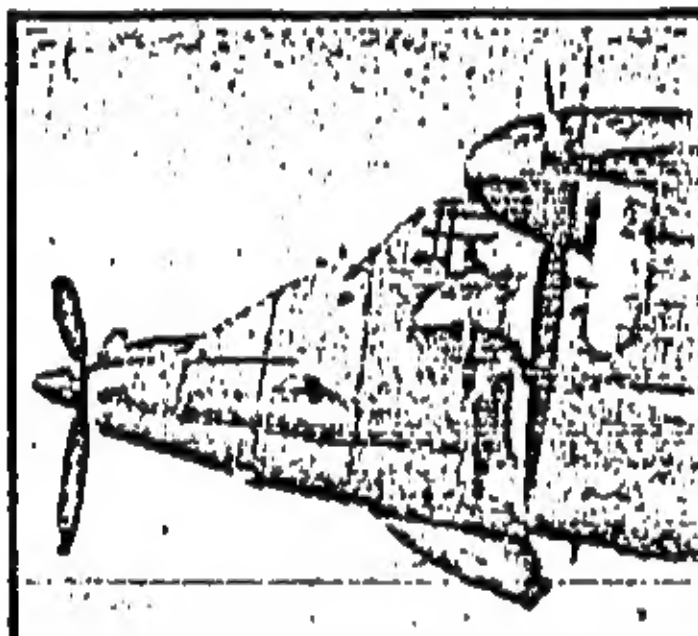
White, 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. B-B3 (N) 2. K-K3; 2. K-K3; 1. P-P3; 2. P-P3; 1. ... Kt (R3) any; 2. Kt (R3)-Kt5 (XXC).

## FIVE-ENGINE 'TEST BED'



HAFFLES SPOTTERS' Five engine, odd-shaped type.

A strange looking aeroplane has been seen flying in the Coventry district.

Its five engines, four mounted in the wings in the ordinary way and a much smaller one in the nose, have baffled many aeroplane "spotters."

The answer is that the plane, a modified Lancaster bomber, is a "flying test bed."

It has been built specially to test out one of Britain's latest small jet engines, the Armstrong Siddeley "Mamba."

This, a gas turbine driving a propeller, has been fixed in the nose of the Lancaster.

The "Mamba," which has completed several hours of test flying, is to be fitted to two new trainers for the RAF—the Avro Athena and the Boulton and Paul Balliol, as well as the Armstrong-Whitworth Apollo medium airliner.

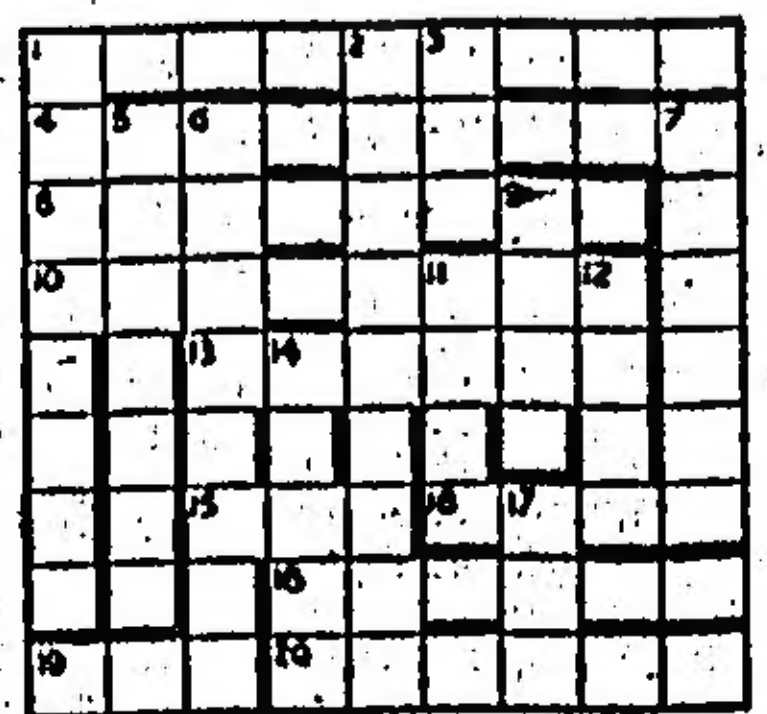
## Rupert and the Three Guides—36



Rupert is thrilled at what he hears. "Well, that's one of our mysteries solved anyway," he cries. "We couldn't think what you were all running about for. And did you make that wonderful roof across the tree? Can we see where you crowned the king?" The three Guides put in their questions from all sides and the squirrel draws back. "I don't know if I'm allowed to show you my crowning place. I must find the king and ask him," he says.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. Time for a speedy try. (5)  
2. There's a small quadruped certainly has its points. (6)  
3. You see me returning to a broken pier. (6)  
4. Shakespeare wrote much of it. (7)  
5. Not him, but he may sing it. (4)  
6. A man man, smiling. (6)  
7. He's in for the killer. (3)  
8. Males take just one spot. (6)  
9. One of your daily features. (2)  
10. A means of communication. (6)  
11. The end of the shore. (4)  
12. Built up. (7)  
13. A man man, smiling. (6)  
14. The sort of jump sunny Jim made. (4)  
15. With my following it could be. (6)  
16. One comes and goes without change. (6)  
17. Verily. (11)

1. Where you expect to find bats. (6)

2. Verily. (11)

3. Verily. (11)

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## ARAB ANSWER TO PARTITION:

# Mass Migration Into Palestine

Flushing Meadows, Nov. 30.—After the United Nations General Assembly had approved last night of the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states, Faris El Khoury, leader of the Arab League, warned Arabs and Moslems throughout the world to obstruct the partition.

"All the Arab world—1,000,000,000 people—will oppose it," he added, "and the Jewish State will be stamped out of Asia."

Jamal Hussein, the Arab Higher Committee delegate, declared: "That is a decision of the leaders, and the implementation will have to take place in Palestine. I hope you all live to see and hear of it."

When the partition was approved by 33 votes to 13 with 10 abstentions and one absentee, Pakistan and Arab State delegates declared they would not feel bound by the decision, and reserved the right to whatever action they thought fit and walked out in a body.

Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippines were appointed to the United Nations Commission which will take over Palestine when the British withdraw after 25 years of mandatory rule, and will hand over to the Arab and Jewish States.

When last night's session opened, the Arab States made a last-minute attempt at a compromise by proposing a six-point federal plan for Palestine with separate Jewish and Arab sectors.

M. Camille Chamoun, of Lebanon, offered the plan as a "basis for an intermediary formula between the two opposing sides."

The proposal was for the establishment of a Federal Independent Palestine State not later than August 1, 1948—the date by which all British troops are scheduled to be withdrawn—and two other provisional governments for the Arab and Jewish cantons.

A Constituent Assembly would be elected on a universal direct suffrage, representing all elements in

proportion to the number of each, to set up executive and judicial organs mainly following the United States Constitution.

**U.S. And Russian Opposition**  
The Arab delegates spoke in favour of this plan. The Russian representative said the proposal "shows that the Arab world wants to avoid conflict at any cost," but the United States and Russia opposed it and called for an immediate vote.

The voting then began in the silence. As the roll call went on, it became clear that the partition plan had won. By the time the final figures were announced, dozens of Jews were crying unashamedly and clapping hands in silent exultation.

Amid demonstrations in the gallery applauding the result, which lasted until a stern call for silence from the chairman, Dr. Arafat of Brazil, Emir Feisal of Saudi Arabia told the Assembly: "We hoped the United Nations would elevate moral standards. We hoped the United Nations would uphold justice and peace and security. We had hoped there would be a sound basis for mutual understanding."

"Today's resolution destroyed our hopes. Today's resolution destroyed the Charter. We know the pressure which has been exerted on various delegates by some of the big powers. For these reasons Saudi Arabia registers the fact that she considers herself not bound by the resolution. She reserves the right to act the way she deems fit."

## Undermines Peace

Fadhil Hamali Jamal, the Iraq delegate said: "We had hoped for justice. Today that faith was destroyed. We did our best to express the spirit of the Charter. We believe that the decision is a very serious one that undermines peace, justice and democracy."

"In the name of my Government I wish to state that my Government feels this decision is undemocratic, illegal, impractical and against the Charter."

"It contradicts the spirit and letter of the Charter. Therefore, I wish to put on record that my Government does not recognise the validity of this decision. It reserves the freedom of action towards its implementation."

Prince Seif Elislam Abdullah, of the Yemen, also declared his Government reserved all rights over the decision.

Emir Adel Arslan, of Syria, said: "It was always the custom to allow a man to speak freely to his hands. I say, therefore, that the Charter is dead. It was murdered and you all know who are the culprits. My country will never recognise such a decision. The responsibility for the consequences will fall on your heads, not on ours."

## "Turning Point"

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency Executive, in a statement said the action of the General Assembly was a "turning point" in Jewish history.

"We pray for the peace of Palestine. We extend the hand of genuine friendship to the new Arab State. The Jewish nation in Palestine will be eager to co-operate fully with its Arab neighbour and to contribute, within the framework of economic union, to the progress and prosperity of the whole of Palestine."

"In this historic hour we call upon the Arab people of Palestine and all neighbouring Arab countries to join with us in an era of peaceful and fruitful collaboration."

The partition as now accepted, means the establishment in the Holy Land of one Arab and three Jewish States, with a separate administration of the Jerusalem area, the whole three to be linked within an economic union.

The country will be crisscrossed with Arab and Jewish areas from the north to the south.

## Mass Migration

"Yesterday, it was reported from Baghdad that after military talks there between Arab military experts, it had been decided to execute some of those decisions, one of which was believed to be the mass migration into Palestine from neighbouring countries."

Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said at Cairo on Friday that a decision in favour of a partition "could mean only one thing for the Arabs—war against the Jews."

From Cairo reports say that the Egyptian Government placed police forces throughout the country under a "state of emergency" last night as soon as the news of the General Assembly's vote on Palestine partition was received.

This measure was taken to cope with possible anti-Jewish disturbances. The Government is taking further steps to protect Jewish residents and Jewish owned property in Egypt.

Meanwhile, in the Holy City itself and other Middle East countries, tension mounted within a few hours of the historic decision.

In Cairo, Abdel Rahman Pasha Azam, Secretary-General of the seven-nation Arab League, fresh from a tour of the League's member states, declared: "The partition decision will set fire to the Near East."

## Jews Killed

Riad El Solh Bey, the Lebanese Premier, now in Baghdad, spoke of a severe decision by the Arab League, according to which the Syrian and Lebanese armies were ready for action.

There were student demonstrations in Egypt's two chief cities, Cairo and Alexandria.

One 35-year-old Jew was found shot dead near the police headquarters of the all-Arab Palestine town of Jaffa. It was officially stated in Jerusalem, after earlier reports had said that nine Jews had been killed.

Four were said to have been killed in the Arab town of Haifa, near Tel-Aviv, and five in Arab attacks on a Jewish bus in Palestine, in which it was also reported wounded.

British troops, except those on garrison duty in Jerusalem, were confined to barracks, as the Jews celebrated and Arabs protested against the partition decision, Reuter reported from Jerusalem.

Jerusalem had tonight one of the wildest celebrations since V-Day as exuberant Jews and Jewesses thronged the streets.

The final decision to set up a Jewish State was welcomed by Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Jewish Agency's political chief, who spoke of "hands outstretched in peace" to the Arabs, while Mr. David Ben Gurion, the chairman of the Agency Executive said: "At this great hour the Jewish people will not disappoint its historic destiny."

As the all-Arab town of Nablus, 25 miles north of Jerusalem, declared a strike today in protest against the partition, hundreds of demonstrators paraded in the Arab sector of Jaffa, shouting "Down with the United Nations."

The Arab Higher Committee met in an emergency session in Jerusalem, as Arab leaders in neighbouring states spoke defiantly of Arab determination to prevent the partition.

## Jewish Statement

Both Jewish and Arab headquarters in London voiced their views today on the United Nations General Assembly vote. The Jewish Agency expressing its joy and gratitude for this "just solution" and the Arab Office refusing to "recognize or accept this decision."

The Jewish Agency issued a statement after a meeting at its London offices saying that Jews all over the world rejoiced in the decision to set up a Jewish State. The statement continued: "The decision to establish a Jewish State in Palestine recognises the justice of the Jewish claim to statehood in its ancient land. It vindicates the wisdom of the great and far-sighted act taken by Great Britain in 1917 when it issued the Balfour Declaration."

It concluded: "It is confident that the new Jewish State will bring peace to Jewish people, progress to the Middle East, and will worthily bear its responsibilities in the community of nations."

Muss Ali Alami, Director-General of the Arab Office in London, said the United Nations had violated its own Charter by voting for the partition of Palestine.

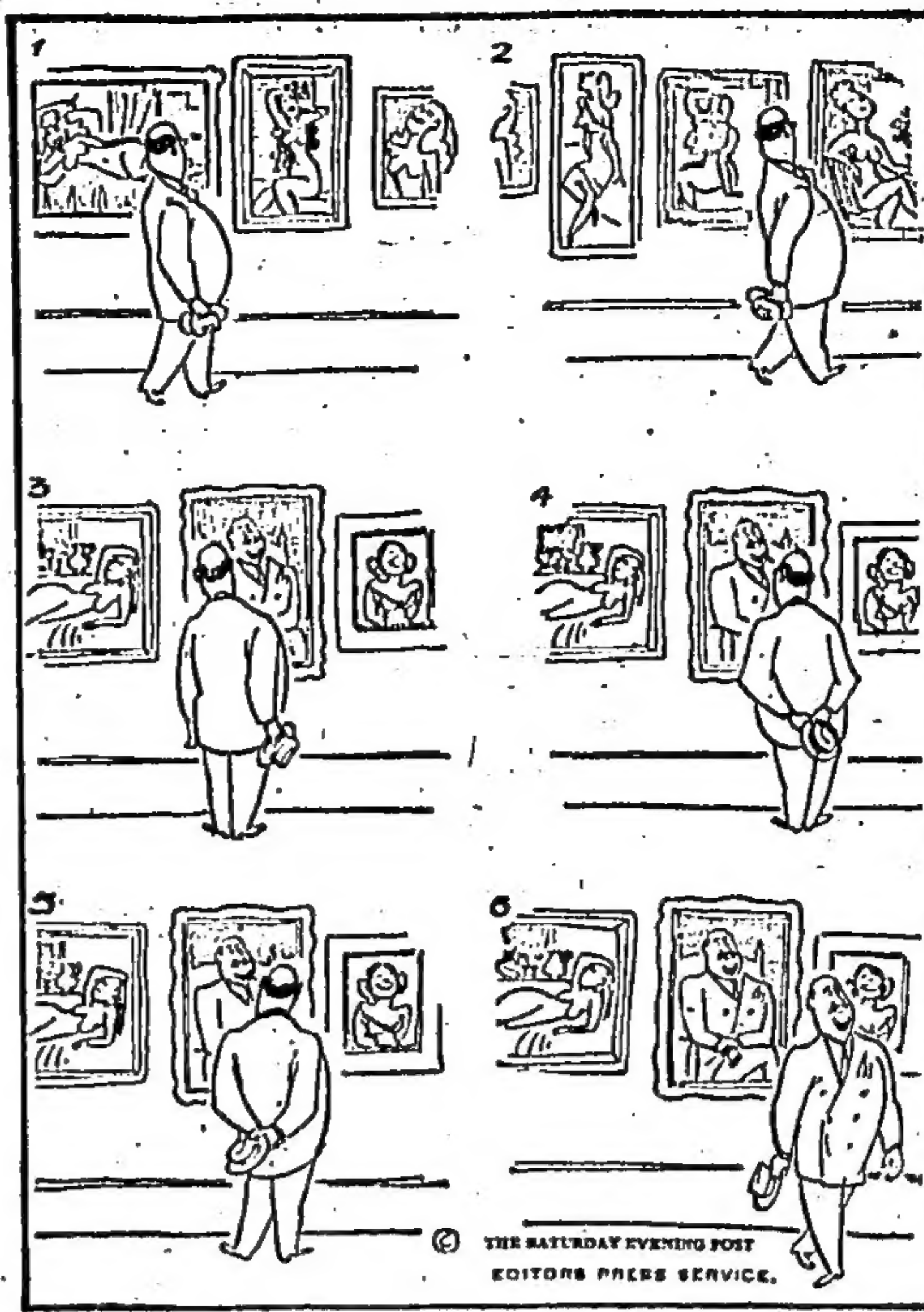
## "War Inevitable"

He issued a statement which said of the United Nations: "It has decided to liquidate the entire nation in its own homeland and give its country to another people. It has decided that the majorities shall be suppressed and that aggression shall be upheld. By doing so it has set Arabs and Jews in the Middle East irreconcilably against each other and has made war between them inevitable."

After stating that the Arab people would not accept the decision, the statement announced the closing of the Arab Office in Washington and New York. It concluded: "It will be necessary to reduce or abolish a number of other Arab offices, both in scope and personnel. Personnel and resources thus released will be thrown into the new struggle."

Meanwhile, Irgun, Zvai Leumi, the Jewish terrorist organisation, which has been responsible for a great part of the campaign against the British in Palestine, announced from its headquarters today that it would "cease to exist inside the new Jewish State" created by last night's decision.

The fight for "the liberation of the whole of Palestine" would continue, the Irgun declared.—Reuter.



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP IN AMERICAN ZONE

Berlin, Nov. 30.—Industrial production in the American occupation zone of Germany showed slight improvement during October, the report of the American Military Governor disclosed today.

## IMPROVING RICE YIELD BY X-RAY

Tokyo, Nov. 30.—Two Japanese scientists today claimed that they had conducted successful experiments which proved that exposure to X-ray for three hours of newly-risen rice seedlings would months later cause a 40 percent increase in the crop harvested from such plants.

Dr. Shigetaka Shimura, of the Tokyo Imperial University, announced his findings which, he claimed, would be widely applicable and might offer an important contribution to solving Japan's food shortage.

He said experiments were conducted with another university professor and that plants were exposed for periods ranging from 10 minutes to eight hours. They found a three-hour treatment brought outstanding results, while others had no effects or adverse results.

Dr. Shimura said he used an X-ray machine of 110,000 volts and three milliamperes, but was planning to reduce the voltage to around 50,000 for the widest possible farm use.—United Press.

## DATE FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Leghorn, Nov. 30.—Maj. Gen. Lawrence Jaynes, Commander of the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, confirmed tonight that the United States Army forces in Italy will withdraw by midnight December 14, the deadline set by the peace treaty.

Jaynes said he "could not" give the reason for the delay in the departure of the last troops, who had been scheduled to leave the region on December 3 aboard a transport. He said some soldiers are already aboard the transport but they would return to Leghorn camp until the new departure date is set.

Jaynes said the formal ceremony of closing the theatre, which has been set for Wednesday, would be held later.—United Press.

## "FAKED" DRUGS IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 30.—The Welfare Ministry reported today that over 60 percent of Japanese drugs on the market was "faked," according to a recent official check-up.

The Ministry added that the actual figure probably was even higher since many drug stores and manufacturers handling black market materials offered only minimum co-operation with the investigation. During the investigation, launched in October, the Ministry's chemists handled 6,039 cases of which they found that 3,782 cases failed to meet the official regulations for manufacture and sale of medical supplies.—United Press.

## Pope At Vatican

Vatican City, Nov. 30.—Pope Plus XII returned to the Vatican on Saturday night, from his Castel Gandolfo summer home, where he has been since July 31.—Associated Press.

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers  
1. In 1665 in England by William Brouncker. 2. Rain water. 3. Because they provide a firm base for the soil and prevent erosion. 4. King Edward VIII of England when he abdicated his throne. 5. It is very small, weighing about 16 ounces. 6. In 1926.

## Russia Trying To Delay Japan Peace Settlement

Washington, Nov. 30.—Responsible quarters here show obvious disappointment over Russia's latest attempt to restrict negotiation of the Japanese peace treaty to the Big Four nations, and widespread speculation has arisen as to what advantages the Soviets may think they can gain by such tactics.

One informed source said apparently Russia wanted to keep her grip on Manchuria indefinitely, and at the same time load the United States as long as possible with the burden of supporting Japan.

He said whatever might be the case, Russia's latest move meant delay in coming to an agreement. He explained that it brought the situation around in a circle to where it was before the latest exchange of proposals between the United States, China and Russia.

Russia's proposed method of handling the peace would give each of the Big Four the veto over anything it disliked. The United States' method would avoid that by negotiation among the 12 countries which make up the Far Eastern Commission.

It is learned authoritatively that Russia still insists that the Potsdam conference laid the basis for the

Japanese peace treaty settlement through the Foreign Ministers, but the United States contends Potsdam dealt exclusively with the European peace settlement.

## Next Move?

Authoritative sources today said the United States would have to start all over again looking for a solution of the impasse over Japan. They said they had no idea what the next move would be. They were of the opinion that it would depend upon what U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall finally decides, and he might reach a decision only on the basis of progress in the European settlement in London.

The authoritative sources said it was the general impression among experts here that Russian tactics on the German and Austrian treaties were to delay as long as possible. They said there seemed to be reason to assume the Soviets had the same policy as regards the Japanese settlement.

## Greater Gain

They speculated that, with their present hold on Port Arthur and Dairen, the Russians dominated North China, which was a greater gain to them than they could normally expect through a peace settlement. At the same time, these sources said, the United States was saddled with the cost of feeding the Japanese and other occupation expenses as long as there was no treaty.

The Soviets are probably glad to see this, in addition to the billions of dollars the United States is spending to help Europe to escape confusion. Many authorities believe the Russians expect the United States eventually to suffer an economic depression or a collapse from the burdens it is carrying and the alleged "evils" of the capitalist system.

Meanwhile, informed sources think that the Russians calculate they have a period in which to recover from war devastation, which is universally acknowledged was severe.

## Attention To Asia

Otherwise, in Washington in the past week Asia won a large share of attention as Congress and administration officials discussed how financial help for that part of the world, especially China and the Philippines, should be linked with European aid.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee cut down the proposed \$500 million aid to Europe by many millions of dollars in order to add \$50,000,000 to China. On the Senate side, several members spoke against giving aid exclusively to Europe at this time. For example, Senator Wayne Morse said the Far East was an important segment of the economic front which the United States must assist and that efforts in Europe might be undermined in Asia unless it was given there also.—United Press.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED

## TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

11.45 A.M. Studio: Hospital Half Hour Request Programme Presented by Ethel Holmes. 12.30 P.M. Studio: Transcription Service. 1.30 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 2.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 3.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 4.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 5.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 6.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 7.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 8.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 9.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 10.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music. 11.15 P.M. Studio: The World of Music.

## BBC PROGRAMME

Transmission of the BBC General Overseas Programme which can be heard in Hongkong this evening. GMT: 10.00—World of work; 10.15—Reg. Leopold and his players; 10.30—Music while you work; 11.00—The news; 11.30—Home news from Britain; 11.45—Top tunes; 12.00—From the radio; 12.15—Sporting records; 12.45—Recital by John and Patricia Kennedy (violin and piano); 1.00—The 12.15—Navy mixture; 1.45—Parliamentary summary; 1.45—Radio newscast; 1.45—Merry-go-round; 1.55—Programme announcements; 1.55—At your request; 1.55—The news; 1.55—News summary; 1.55—Book, play and film "Film"; by a well-known critic; 1.55—17.00—Welsh half-hour.

## HONG KONG

## STAGE CLUB

By arrangement with the Missions to Seamen

Season 1947-1948

## AN INSPECTOR CALLS

by J. B. PRIESTLEY  
The entire proceeds of the first night in Aid of the Boys and Girls Clubs Association.  
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's or on the night at The Missions. To Seamen Next to China Fleet Club. Tickets \$5 & \$3. Services \$3 & \$2.

Printed and published by Fredrick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

## TOGLIATTI THREATENS CIVIL WAR

Rome, Nov. 30.—Leftists closed a month of protest against the government today with a parade of 10,000 partisans in Genoa, and a Communist Party leader pointing to the possibility of civil war.

A dispatch from Genoa said a peaceful parade and mass meeting in the northern seaport attracted demonstrators from throughout the surrounding region of Liguria. The speaker was Walter Audisio, who claims to have killed Benito Mussolini.

Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti, writing in the Party's Rome newspaper, Unità, said the Christian Democratic government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi had provoked public demonstrations on Friday and yesterday in Milan in efforts to find a pretext for "outlawing the Communist Party."

## Totalitarian Tendencies

Today in Italy, to invoke putting the Communists outside the law, he declared, "is to invoke civil war, a civil war in which I believe many now have understood that the defeated will not be those who, however, do not want civil war."

Benedetto Croce, 81-year-old philosopher and statesman, told the Liberal Party at its fourth national congress tonight to look neither to the right nor to the left. He said the four years since the Liberals' reorganisation had "confirmed" the necessity for "a party whose fundamental task would be the reconstruction of liberty and its defence in the face of totalitarian tendencies that remained" and "other totalitarianisms that are not Fascist or Nazi."—Associated Press.

## Communist Harangue

Genoa, Nov. 30.—Italy's No. 2 Communist and partisan Commander-in-Chief, Luigi Longo, told a meeting of more than 20,000 Italians here today: "We must fight to preserve our liberties."

He gave a military address after the partisans paraded through Genoa's main streets. Longo said: "Democratic liberty and new life have not been attained. Yes, and we will have to continue to fight to be able to win them. We must continue to fight only to preserve them and to realize everything that is necessary in order that the people may be free and happy."—United Press.

## SHIPPING TIE-UP THREAT

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—Possible tie-up of 70 vessels in Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports was at stake today as United States laborers threatened a deadlock between shipowners and masters, mates and pilots with existing contracts expiring at midnight tonight.

Captain C. F. May, president of the American Federation of Labour Unions, said the ships will be immobilized if an accord is not reached within 24 hours after the expiration. —Associated Press.